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Coal Industry News

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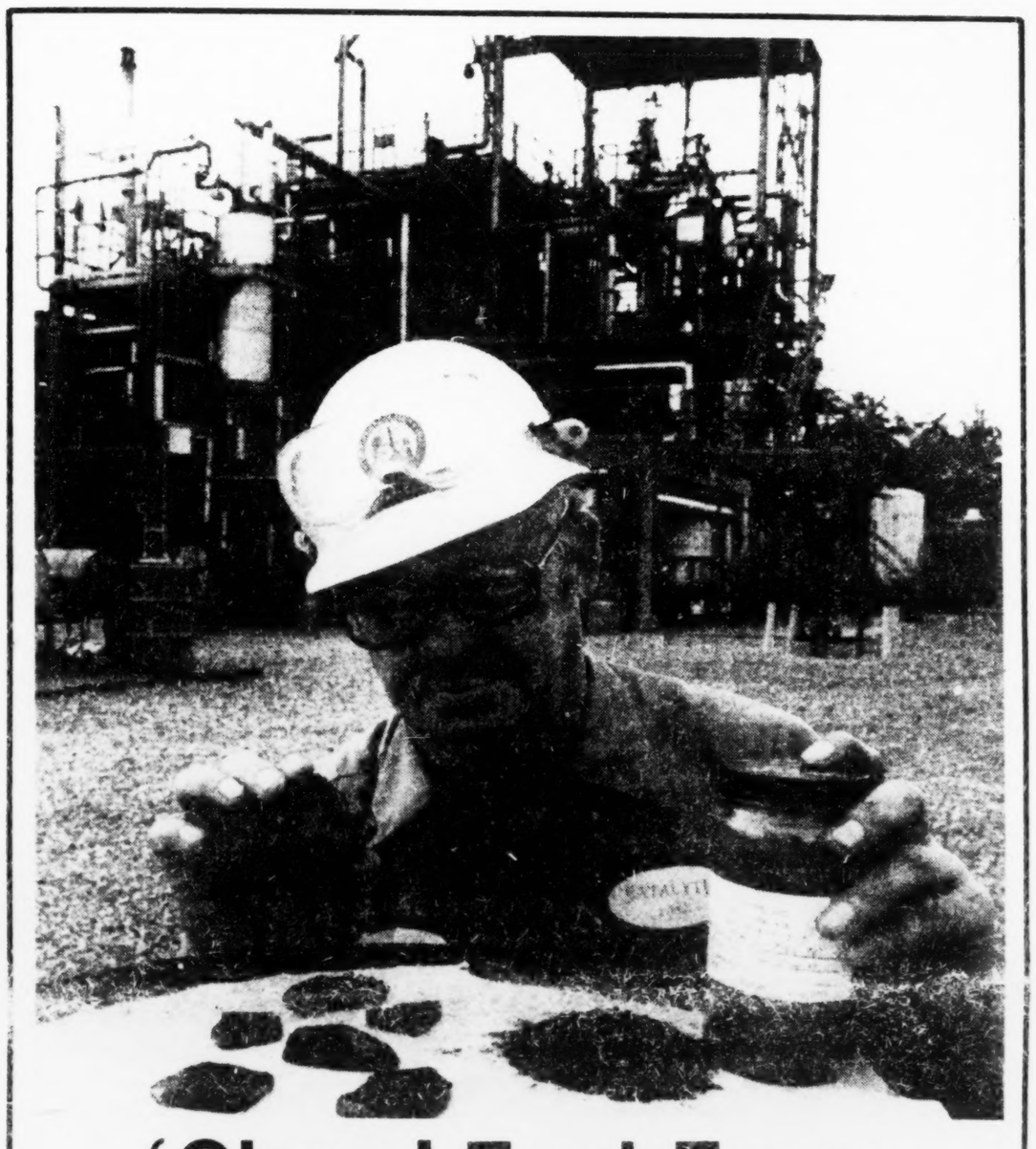


'Clean' Fuel From Alabama Pilot Plant

WILSONVILLE, ALA. — Clean fuel that can be used by utility companies without special pollution-control equipment is produced at this pilot plant in Wilsonville, Ala., built and operated by **Catalytic, Inc.**

Chemical processing turns ground coal (right foreground) into chunks of shiny, solvent-refined coal displayed by **Chester C. Chlon,** assistant operations superintendent. Further processing can convert it into other fuels and gasoline refinery feedstock.

The U.S. Department of Energy is working with Catalytic's parent company, **Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., and Wheelabrator-Frye** on construction of a coal refinery demonstration plant near Newman, Ky., that will produce the energy equivalent of 20,000 barrels of oil a day from 6,000 tons of coal.

BILLION DOLLAR QUESTION:

THREE MILE ISLAND PLANT TO COAL?

By STUART MAGOWAN

WASHINGTON — Desperate to find some way — any way — to recoup its massive investment and boost its troubled financial picture, General Public Utilities is considering converting the crippled Three Mile Island Number Two nuclear power plant to coal.

"Considering" is the operative term, though, and sources at General Public Utilities and its Metropolitan Edison Company unit, which actually operates the Three Mile Island nuclear facilities, emphasize that reconstruction of the plant as a coal-fired installation is only one of many options being studied.

The Department of Energy released last week a study completed over the past several months by the independent consulting firm of Gilbert Associates. It concludes that the TMI-2 unit could be converted to coal-burning power generation in either of two ways:

One approach would utilize the existing nuclear steam turbine installation, in conjunction with as many as 13 low-pressure coal-fired boilers. The second option would involve new high-pressure boilers and new high-pressure turbine units, two of each.

Perhaps most importantly, the Gilbert Associates study concluded that there are no insurmountable mechanical, physical, or institutional barriers which would prevent the use of coal at TMI-2 if a decision is eventually made to convert the unit to coal-fired generation.

According to officials of the General Public Utilities holding company, GPU still maintains its basic desire to return the TMI-2 unit to service as a nuclear facility. However, the company admits that it is examining all feasible options for other use of the plant location.

The controlling factor in any decision on the future of the Three Mile Island complex is the year or more it will take to clean up the site of the na-

(Continued on page 19)

Consultants:

OFFER AID TO ALL

By GENE SMITH

Coal consultants.

They're everywhere. And their numbers appear to be growing.

The 1979 Keystone Coal Industry Manual devotes 94 pages to its Consultants and Services Section: Pages 742 through 836, listing companies in this country and Canada. They range from such giant corporations as Combustion Engineering of Stamford, Conn., with 45,000 employees worldwide and Dravo Corporation with 12,000 workers to one-man consultants spread around the country in 45 states. (Only Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Delaware show no consultants in the geographical listing.)

They range from A (for A&C Construction Company of Shadyside, Ohio, with 21 employees) to Z (Zinder-Neris, Inc., of New York City with 140 employees).

They're in the birthplace of America at Lexington and Concord, Mass. Data Resources, Inc., headed by the noted economist, Dr. Otto Eckstein, has been in business since 1968 and has 500

(Continued on page 20)

SET COAL "SUMMIT CONFERENCE"

By MIKE MEYER

A coal "summit conference" of industry, labor and government leaders will be held Nov. 18-21 in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Being hailed as a chance for traditional enemies to cooperate concerning coal policy and planning, the conference will deal with the future of expanded coal use and other important topics.

Consolidation Coal Company Chairman and Chief Executive Officer R.E. Samples will be the keynote speaker at the conference, to be held at the Greenbrier resort hotel. Officially called the Coal and Surface Mining Conference, it is a continuation of work started by the recent Georgetown University Coal Project.

Participants in the Georgetown project called for an end to hostility between labor and management, environmentalists and industry and other groups involved in coal use. The project resulted in release of a report titled, "Where We Agree."

U.S. Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., tagged the White Sulphur Springs meeting a "coal summit."

Representatives from labor, including United Mine Workers President Arnold Miller and from management have agreed to attend the conference.

Representatives of coal consumers, producers and owners also will attend, ranging from the Tennessee Valley Authority as the nation's largest coal user to the Navajo Nation, owners of western coal reserves.

Harry Herman, organizer of the conference, said that, "if the conference serves any purpose at all, it will be to really reduce the confusion" in planning coal's future.

He said the conference will be a way to "stimulate the

(Continued on page 18)

INSIDE THIS WEEK

THE WESTERN COAL BOOM is bringing an influx of consulting engineers to the Denver area. Operations of a Boston and a Toronto Firm are profiled. (Page 2)

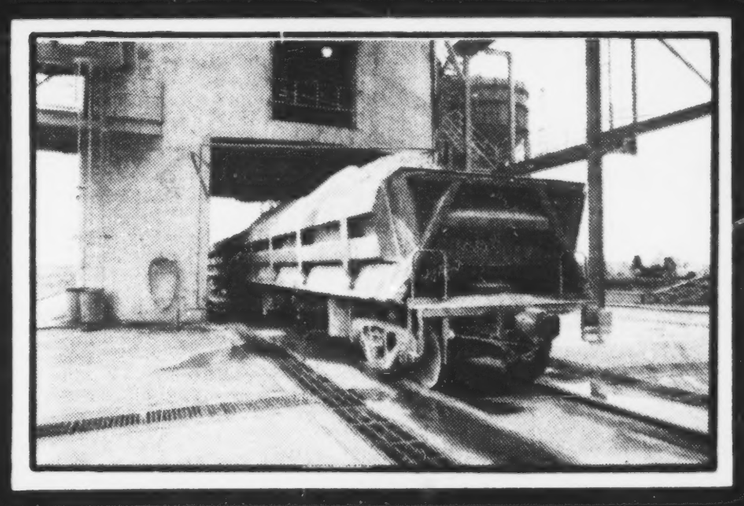
"MISTER LABOR," George Meany, retires as AFL/CIO president; is succeeded by Joseph L. Kirkland (Page 2)

FACTS & FIGURES, a comprehensive statistical analysis of the industry at home and abroad. (Pages 16 & 17)
WHO'S NEWS. (Pages 6 & 7)
WHAT'S NEW. (Pages 8 & 9)
NOTED BRIEFLY. (Pages 2 & 19)
EDITORIALS AND COMMENTS about industry matters. (Back Page)

Difco side dump cars helping huge utilities conserve energy

A steam electric station developed by one of the nation's largest utility companies to reduce consumption of scarce natural gas.

Difco's part in the huge operations at two of the largest lignite powered generating plants in the country will be the continuous hauling of tons upon tons of fly ash, bottom ash and scrubber sludge waste to dump sites 3 and 5 miles away. These dedicated ash handling trains involve the use of 48 patented Difco side dump cars. Each car rated at 50 yd 70 ton capacity, is made of tough, abrasive resistant TRI-TEN steel and offers fast, controlled, on the spot dumping action for this waste disposal and landfill operation. It's an ideal installation for Difco side dump cars since it offers the unbeatable combination of handling big tonnages, long distances, with energy saving rail haulage economies.



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COKE STUDY:

Youngstown to Get Million-Ton Plant

By GENE SMITH

The depressed Youngstown, Ohio, may be the beneficiary of a $100-million loan guarantee to finance a one-million-ton-a-year coke facility.

This would be the immediate, direct result of the 145-page "Analysis of the U.S. Metallurgical Coke Industry" prepared for the Commerce Department by Father William T. Hogan, S.J., and Frank T. Koelble of Fordham University's Industrial Economics Research Institute.

The study listed 6 recommendations for solving the problems of coke shortages that occur whenever the domestic steel industry operates at 83 percent or more of its capacity. Featured was the selection of the Youngstown area as the site for the million-ton cokemaking facility.

Robert T. Hall, Assstant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development, said that because of the implications of the study and "the Carter Administration's continuing concern for the people of the Youngstown area . . . the Economic Development Administration will revise the guidelines of the Special Steel Loan Guarantee Program . . .to enable a firm producing coke for the steel industry to be eligible for assistance in the Youngstown area."

The five other recommendations of Father Hogan's report are:

1. Installation during the next five years of "a minimum of 5-million tons of new coking capacity, over and above replacement facilities."

2. Full replacement of all current capacity scheduled to be abandoned.

3. Examination of environmental regulations, particularly for replacement tonnage, so as to reach "a reasonable solution" to such problems.

4. Construction of some new capacity at coal mines located in environmental attainment areas with transportation of coke rather than coal and a resultant reduction of potential pollution at steel mills. Gas produced in cokemaking could be made available for production of sponge iron as a supplement to or substitute for scrap in electric furnaces or for sale to public utilities.

5. A go-ahead, with Government assistance, for construction of a production-size facility for formed coke.

Father Hogan pointed out that for the first time in almost 40 years, the nation's coke production fell below 50-million tons during 1978. Actual output of 48.6-million tons was 14.1 percent below the industry's consumption of 56.6-million tons. At the same time, coke imports jumped from 1.8-million tons to a new high of 5.7-million tons, or 10 percent of total U.S. needs. This was the sixth consecutive year in which coke imports topped one-million tons and, based on imports to date, 1979 will become the second largest import year.

The study found this "an anomolous situation, since the U.S. has the largest and best coking-coal reserves known in the industrialized world." It estimated the cost of the 5.7-million tons of imported coke at $408-million, excluding freight and insurance charges, which boosted the total outlay "closer to $500-million." Father Hogan and Koelble added:

"If the 5.7-million tons of imported coke had been produced in this country from domestically mined coal, there would have been 3,400 more jobs at the coke ovens and approximately 6,000 jobs in the nation's coal mines."

They pointed out that by Dec. 31, 1985, the industry will have lost 66 coke-oven batteries and 3,779 ovens with a combined annual capacity of 16.2-million tons during a period of 10 years. They added:

"In the past three and one-half years, its actual productive capacity has declined by more than 10-million tons to 52.5-million annual tons, and further declines to the 47-million-ton level are scheduled over the period through 1985. The end result will be to seriously impair its ability to satisfy the nation's requirements for metallurgical coke."

The authors cautioned that the U.S. was able to import its record coke tonnage last year because our steel operating rate was only 86 percent of capacity, while Western European and Japanese operating rates were between 70 to 75 percent of capacity, but when these go up to 85 to 90 percent, their coke will be in tight supply and, "if it can be obtained at all, the price will increase significantly."

They cited import prices of $125 a ton, or over $50 a ton more than it cost to produce domestic coke, during the 1973-1974 worldwide steel boom. They noted further that at the height of the boom in 1974 a spot price of $164 a ton was reported.

West Germany was identified as supplying 4-million of the total 5.7-million tons of coke brought into the U.S. last year, with the Netherlands, Japan, United Kingdom, Argentina and Italy providing amounts ranging from 200,000 to more than 300,000 tons.

"A revival of steel-mill operations would make it impossible for many to export coke and difficult for others," Father Hogan and Koelble concluded.

While they identified a host of various reasons for the loss of coking capacity, the authors stated that "it is difficult to disregard the connection between environmental influences and the loss of capacity, particularly in view of the high degree of correlation between the timing of EPA regulations and capacity shutdowns."

However, Bernard Bloom, an environmental engineer who is a leader in negotiating enforcement agreements with the steel industry, took strong exception to this conclusion.

The industry newsletter, SteelWeek, reported that Bloom charged that Father Hogan presented no cost estimates to document his conclusions nor did he cite any particular decisions that forced coke facility closings. He also said the report was "not scientific" and the conclusions "not based on the evidence."

The report listed the following causes for the loss of coking capacity: long-term limitations on market growth and producer profits that restricted the flow of investment capital; consequent problems of coke-oven age that reduced operating efficiency and increased oven emissions; the enforcement of environmental control regulations forced closing of older coke plants that might have continued operating and forced other plants to reduce output; environmental control restrictions on construction of both new and replacement capacity in specific geographic areas; escalating capital costs attributable to both inflation and to pollution-control and occupational-safety equipment; "the fluid state of cokemaking technology and the uncertainty of investing in unfamiliar equipment that continuing change may soon render obsolete;" and additional obstacles to investment from "regulatory uncertainty as to future rules governing coke-oven facilities."

They pointed out that over the past 10 years the capital investment for a coke-oven battery has risen from $75 to $85 an annual ton of coke capacity to $180 to $200. New cars with gas cleaning now involve an investment of $6.5-million against $150,000 for the conventional quenching car of 10 years ago, the report stated, adding that "about 22 to 25 percent" of the total investment for a coke-oven battery is required for pollution-control and occupational-safety equipment.

As a result, the authors noted that there are now no announced plans to add to capacity.

Father Hogan and his associate concluded that "by 1985, with a minimal growth of 2 percent in steel, output, the demand for coke in the U.S. will be approximately 59-million tons, so that a domestic coke shortfall could be about 10 to 12 million tons . . . (which) will result in a 17-million-ton decline in the availability of iron for steelmaking . . . (and) raw-steel output will be reduced by some 29-million tons . . . the equivalent of 21.5-million tons of finished steel products."

Meanwhile, an antidumping investigation into imports of coke from West Germany by the Treasury Department is reportedly meeting with little support by that body. It referred the case brought by three American coal and coke companies to the International Trade Commission for a determination as to whether the investigation should continue.

Treasury reportedly feels that the problems are more closely linked to losses in domestic capacity than to actual displacement by imports.

AGA PUSHES GASOLINE FROM COAL FOR CARS

By STUART MAGOWAN

WASHINGTON — Coal as a fuel for America's automobiles? The idea is not nearly as far-fetched as it might seem to be at first glance, when the fuel is synthetic gas produced from coal.

A recent study by the American Gas Association examined the cost, resource efficiency, and pollution emissions of three different methods of using coal as the basis for fuel for automobiles and light trucks. Included in the study were the use of synthetic coal gas, synthetic coal liquids and electric power from coal-fired generation.

Also included in the study were synthetic gasoline from oil shale, electric power for vehicles from nuclear generation and conventional gasoline.

In nearly every comparison made by the study, including total fuel cost, resource utilization, and pollutant emissions, synthetic gas produced from coal and utilized in compressed or liquefied form as a motor vehicle fuel comes across as an attractive alternative to gasoline- and electricity-powered cars and light trucks.

Several assumptions were used by A.G.A. in comparing automotive fuels. For electric vehicles, the assumptions included a four-passenger vehicle, a driving range of about 40 miles, and a top speed of 40 to 50 miles per hour.

The study assumed 6-passenger, V-8 powered vehicles with top speeds of 90 miles per hour for both gasoline and synthetic gas-powered cars and trucks, with a range of 325 miles for gasoline engines and 90 to 200 miles for gas-fueled vehicles, depending on whether compressed or liquefied gas is used.

The report acknowledges limitations and drawbacks for all forms of alternative fuels to replace the use of gasoline refined from crude oil for vehicular fuel.

With electric power, the obvious limitations are the weight of current generation batteries, the load limitation, battery charging time, cruising range and slow top speed. These factors, of course, affect all electric vehicles, whether the source of their power is coal-fired, nuclear, oil-fired or hydroelectric generation.

Key limitations on expansion of use of methane from any source as a motor fuel include the high cost of conversion (now estimated at $1,000 to $1,500 a vehicle, although this could drop with volume conversions), the current lack of methane filling stations and the high cost of developing such a system, plus the shorter driving range than with gasoline.

The ultimate cost to the consumer of fueling an automobile or light truck with high-B.t.u. gas-from-coal, including the cost of a special filling station, would be about 4.5 cents a mile, according to the study. This is less than half the 10.1 cents a mile projected for synthetic gasoline from coal, about 10 percent less than the 4.9 cents a mile expected for electric cars using coal-generated power, and close to 30 percent less than the 6.1

(Continued on page 18)

FACTS & FIGURES
(DOMESTIC)

PRODUCTION	10/27/79	10/20/79	10/28/78
Bituminous	16,865	16,540	16,455
Anthracite	150	145	120
RRcarloadings, Bitum	117,112	114,243	113,603
Carloadings, Anthra	921	854	1,992

Production in tons (000), week ended Oct. 27.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report. Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division - Statemetn CS-54A.

By States (Bituminous and Lignite)	10/13/79	10/6/79	10/14/78
Eastern			
Alabama	527	525	503
Georgia	12	13	14
Illinois	1,305	1,287	1,293
Indiana	557	527	495
Kentucky			
Eastern	2,280	2,214	2,084
Western	962	957	939
Total Ky.	3,242	3,171	3,023
Maryland	77	98	80
Ohio	739	614	953
Pennsylvania	1,909	1,946	2,022
Tennessee	390	259	243
Virginia	981	931	837
West Virginia	1,941	2,012	2,007
Total, Eastern	11,680	11,382	11,470
Western			
Alaska	15	15	15
Arizona	265	275	265
Arkansas	14	13	17
Colorado	364	342	234
Iowa	16	15	8
Kansas	14	12	13
Missouri	127	121	108
Montana	831	635	828
New Mexico	252	234	238
North Dakota	398	316	258
Oklahoma	132	143	105
Texas	400	395	365
Utah	248	290	217
Washington	95	90	107
Wyoming	1,889	2,007	977
Total, Western	5,060	4,903	3,755
Total, United States	16,740	16,285	15,225

In short tons (000), week ended Oct. 13.
Source: Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Admin., Weekly Coal Report

Work Force	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978
All employees			
Coal mining	260.4	258.6	250.2
Bituminous & lignite	257.4	255.6	247.2
Production employees			
Coal mining	218.4	215.9	208.7
Bituminous & lignite	215.7	213.2	206.1

Workers in (000); Preliminary.

Weekly Ave—Hrs.			
Coal mining	40.0	Holiday	40.0
Bituminous & lignite	40.0	Holiday	40.0

preliminary

Earnings, hourly avg in $	Latest	Previous	Yr. Ago
Coal mining	10.31	Holiday	9.67
Bituminous & lignite	10.34	Holiday	9.69
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	412.40	391.03	386.80
Bituminous & lignite	413.60	392.15	387.60

Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report. Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division - Statemetn CS-54A.

TRANSPORTATION: RAILROAD

	Week ended		
Eastern district	10/27/79	10/13/79	10/28/78
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,286	1,433	1,783
Baltimore and Ohio	6,423	5,012	7,011
Chesapeake and Ohio	15,023	14,683	14,746
Consolidated Rail Corp.	8,897	11,224	10,964
Illincis Terminal	—	—	—
Norfolk and Western	18,974	18,113	17,959
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	326	183	779
Western Maryland	1,865	1,560	2,329
Other, eastern district	11	13	17
Total, eastern district	52,805	52,221	55,588
Southern district	9/8	9/1	Yr. Ago
Clinchfield Railroad	1,710	1,763	1,755
Illinois Central Gulf	4,583	4,568	5,108
Louisville & Nashville	16,275	14,316	14,755
Southern Railway	7,577	7,438	6,903
Other, southern district	—	—	2
Total, southern dist.	30,145	28,085	28,523
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,801	1,831	859
Burlington Northern	18,344	18,272	13,917
Chicago & North Western	472	453	577
Denver & Rio Grande Wstrn	3,022	3,480	2,814
Kansas City Southern	152	183	88
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pac.	1,287	1,387	1,440
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	4,347	4,787	4,051
Missouri Pacific	151	166	341
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	886	853	1,087
St. Louis-San Francisco	184	126	145
Soo Line	3,208	3,491	3,698
Union Pacific	50	34	163
Other, western district	34,162	35,335	29,492
Total Western district	117,112	115,641	113,603
Total, all districts			

Railroad revenue freight loaded.
Source: Assoc. of Amer. Railroads, Car Service Division - Statement CS-54A.

	Week ended		
Inland Rivers	11/3/79	10/27/79	11/4/78
Monongahela River, Lock 3	343,424	352,406	377,662
Allegheny River, Lock 2	67,790	92,375	41,500
Ohio River, Mntgmry Lock	240,500	243,600	—

In short tons through locks, week ended Sept. 15, 1979
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District

CONSUMPTION	July 1979	June 1979	July 1978
Electric power Utilities	48,126	43,906	44,033
Bunker, foreign & lake vessel	1	1	1
Manufacturing & mining industries:			
Beehive coke plants	48	54	39
Oven coke plants	6,350	6,093	6,491
Steel & rolling mills	238	265	295
Other mfg. and mining industries including cement	3,893	3,924	4,117
Total, industrial	58,656	54,243	54,976
Retail deliveries	349	409	450
Total, all consumption	59,005	54,652	55,426

In short tons (000).

User Stocks	July 1979	June 1979	July 1978
Electric power utilities	128,652	134,152	107,455
Manufacturing & mining industries:			
Oven coke plants	8,115	9,448	6,604
Steel & rolling mills	343	292	210
Other mfg. and mining industries including cement	6,463	6,411	5,244
Total, industrial	143,573	150,303	119,513
Retail dealer stocks	372	327	290
Total, all stocks of coal	143,945	150,630	119,803

In short tons (000).

Days' Supplies			
Electric power utilities	83	92	76
Manufacturing & mining industr	40	47	32
Oven coke plants	45	37	22
Steel and rolling mills			
Other mfg. and mining indust including cement	51	49	39
Total, industrial	76	83	67
Retail dealer stocks	33	24	20
Total, all coal users	76	83	67

In days.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Admin.: Weekly Coal Report

USERS' OUTPUT	July 79	June 79	July 78
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kw) Oct. 27	41,494	41,213	40,049
Steel (short tons-000) 11/3	2,410	2,406	2,765
Cement, Portland			
U.S. shipmnts 8/79	8,773,279	7,939,759	8,893,790
Other significant output:			
Aluminum, order receipts (Mil. lbs.)			
5-week moving aver. ((10/26)	256	249	291
Annual rate 10/26	13,312	12,948	15,132
Motor vehicle production, Total 11/3	208,561	211,648	304,827
Machine Tools Sept. 79			
Net new orders	547,950	426,050	334,700
Shipments	348,850	285,350	263,750

Utilities—week ended Nov. 3; Steel—week ended Nov. 3; Cement—month ended Aug. 79; Machine Tools—month ended Sept. 79.
Sources: Edison Electric Institute, American Iron & Steel Institute, U.S. Dept of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Div. Nonmetallic Minerals, Aluminum Association, Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assoc., National Machine Tool Builders Assoc.

PRICE INDEXES			
Anthracite	454.5	452.8	441.7
Chestnut, Pa. mine	409.7	408.1	406.0
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa. mine	362.3	364.6	363.2
Bituminous coal	472.7	465.9	462.9
Domestic sizes	454.9	453.2	441.9
Retail dealers	573.9	573.9	566.8
Industrial sizes, spot	271.5	271.5	268.2
Steam electric util.	394.4	392.0	398.4
Manufacturing	117.6	115.0	119.5
Metallurgical, high volatile	251.0	251.0	256.1
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	710.0	710.0	715.9
Industrl sizes, contract	707.1	706.0	703.1
Manufacturing	128.4	128.0	123.3
Metallurgical, high volatile	116.9	116.9	114.7
Coke (Foundry by-product)	104.4	104.4	107.7
Birmingham, Ala.	430.6	430.6	418.8
Milwaukee, Wis.	434.0	—	419.0
Detroit, Mich.	420.4	420.4	405.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	422.4	427.4	415.8
St. Louis, Missouri	437.7	437.7	424.2
Philadelphia, Penna.	286.8	286.8	277.8
	285.8	285.8	276.8

Prices for month of Aug. '79 for Anthracite & Bituminous Coal.
Index Bases: For Retail Dealers—Dec. '75 = 100; For Industrial Sizes—Spot; All Metallurgical & Coke (foundry by-product)—1967 = 100; Steam Elec. Util.—Dec. '73 = 100.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor: Producer Prices and Price Indexes.

Abbreviations

DOE — Dept. of Energy
EIA — Energy Information Admin.
AAR — Assn. of American Railroads
EEI — Edison Electric Institute
MVMA — Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Assn.
COE — Corps of Engineers
Bit. — Bituminous
Lig. — Lignite
Ant. — Anthracite

U.S. ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANTS
Fuel Prices in Cents per Million British Thermal Units
Steam-Electric Plants, Monthly Purchases - Average

	Fuel	June 1979	May 1979	June 1978	Change 6/78 to 6/79
U.S. TOTAL	Coal	121.8	123.4	112.0	+ 8.8%
	Oil	300.0	277.7	212.7	+41.0%
	Gas	179.3	177.2	149.3	+20.1%
NEW ENGLAND	Coal	155.2	152.7	155.3	— 0.1%
	Oil	293.6	272.7	192.5	+52.5%
	Gas	263.1	250.1	185.8	+41.6%
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	Coal	122.8	120.4	125.0	— 1.8%
	Oil	306.1	279.9	207.1	+47.8%
	Gas	204.7	192.5	171.5	+19.4%
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	Coal	130.6	131.4	117.6	+11.1%
	Oil	342.3	320.0	264.0	+29.7%
	Gas	232.5	247.1	200.1	+16.2%
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	Coal	106.9	100.6	91.6	+16.7%
	Oil	317.7	384.5	206.3	+54.0%
	Gas	146.1	147.1	118.8	+23.0%
SOUTH ATLANTIC	Coal	138.0	139.0	129.2	+ 6.8%
	Oil	312.8	270.7	199.1	+57.1%
	Gas	126.5	123.5	105.2	+20.2%
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	Coal	131.8	132.7	118.3	+11.4%
	Oil	238.1	231.8	195.0	+22.1%
	Gas	185.9	195.0	150.9	+23.2%
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	Coal	99.8	89.9	68.6	+45.5%
	Oil	249.8	242.8	196.7	+27.0%
	Gas	168.5	169.2	140.1	+20.3%
MOUNTAIN	Coal	69.3	97.8	50.3	+37.8%
	Oil	309.6	284.3	213.6	+44.9%
	Gas	199.3	193.0	153.7	+29.0
PACIFIC	Coal	84.6	83.0	78.8	+ 7.4%
	Oil	283.4	277.8	261.0	+ 8.6%
	Gas	238.7	225.8	213.4	+11.9%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Asst. Administrator for Energy Data — Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants — April 1979.

(IMPORTS)

IMPORTS	Latest	Previous	Yr. Ago	Latest	Previous	Yr. Ago	Latest	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Bituminous coal									
Australia	—	—	129,770	—	—	3,212,384	—	—	24.75
Canada	74	724	44	6,142	65,797	3,740	83.00	90.88	85.00
Poland	26,461	—	28,602	842,328	—	915,200	31.83	—	32.00
South Africa	22,200	134,010	111,989	444,000	2,835,309	2,196,238	20.00	21.16	19.77
Total, all nations	48,735	134,734	269,505	1,292,470	2,901,106	6,327,562	26.52	21.53	23.48
Coke, suitable for fuel									
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	32,325	17,137	—	2,685,387	1,490,897	—	83.07	87.00	—
Canada	17,078	8,541	7,706	1,420,443	668,465	535,821	83.17	87.27	69.52
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	33,599	50,645	11,574	2,966,147	4,325,927	919,627	88.28	85.42	79.46
Germany, F.R. (West)	257,314	341,248	530,590	21,573,670	28,570,883	42,368,363	83.84	83.72	79.85
Italy	17,912	—	—	1,558,377	—	—	87.00	—	—
Japan	107,473	148,553	—	9,348,416	12,348,167	—	86.98	83.12	—
Netherlands	—	—	37,481	—	—	2,982,029	—	—	79.56
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—	17,029	—	—	1,297,737	—	—	76.21
Total, all nations	465,701	566,124	604,380	39,552,440	47,404,340	48,103,577	84.93	83.73	79.59
Compositions									
Canada	2,461	4,497	1,442	67,076	114,071	41,664	27.26	25.37	28.89
Germany, F.R. (West)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, all nations	2,461	4,497	1,442	67,076	114,071	41,664	27.26	25.37	28.89
Coal, other including lignite									
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	3,758	4,363	3,542	112,775	134,373	107,514	30.01	30.80	30.35
China, Taiwan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, F.R. (West)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	20	—	—	2,560	—	—	128.00	—	—
Netherlands	44	—	—	1,202	—	—	27.31	—	—
Poland	35,591	69,855	39,824	1,286,718	2,025,805	1,035,450	36.15	28.76	26.00
South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, all nations	39,413	74,218	43,366	1,403,255	2,160,178	1,142,964	35.60	29.11	26.36

In short tons, month ended July 1979
Source: Data derived from that presented in U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division - IM 145X

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION MONTH

FACTS & FIGURES
(EXPORTS)

	Physical Volume			Dollar Value			Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton		
Low volatile bituminous coal and blends to make coke:									
Asia & Africa									
China, Taiwan	74,446	—	25,230	4,571,145	—	1,503,903	63.10	—	59.61
Egypt	122,803	—	90,486	6,196,901	—	3,473,200	50.46	—	38.38
Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	1,139,189	1,303,938	840,397	65,557,009	77,236,158	47,740,200	57.55	59.23	56.81
Korea, South	67,381	94,871	—	3,369,030	4,796,743	—	50.00	50.56	—
Kuwait	—	60	—	—	2,609	—	—	43.48	—
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey	47,066	140,882	23,424	2,227,221	6,753,484	1,129,367	47.32	47.94	48.21
Total, Asia & Africa	1,448,885	1,539,751	979,537	81,921,315	88,788,994	53,846,670	56.54	57.66	54.97
Europe									
Albania	17,118	17,118	—	799,740	799,718	—	46.72	46.72	—
Belgium	352,031	162,055	65,002	17,939,254	7,062,506	3,366,211	50.96	43.58	51.79
France	264,649	167,218	135,227	13,964,727	9,402,639	6,909,165	52.77	56.23	51.09
Germany, D.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, F.R. (West)	147,358	153,419	54,566	7,636,862	6,544,915	3,113,208	51.83	42.66	57.05
Italy	375,503	346,452	298,883	19,959,896	17,250,883	14,799,147	53.16	49.79	49.51
Netherlands	130,987	213,392	90,981	7,362,087	11,106,892	4,787,346	56.20	52.05	52.62
Norway	11,670	37,482	—	799,858	1,666,176	—	68.54	44.45	—
Portugal	—	64,838	7,275	—	3,831,005	545,625	—	59.09	75.00
Romania	—	121,216	60,627	—	5,597,270	2,640,000	—	46.18	43.54
Spain	35,363	167,632	108,711	1,907,734	8,573,944	5,676,871	52.95	51.15	52.22
Sweden	52,886	110,108	44,495	2,494,832	6,154,631	2,530,166	47.17	55.90	56.86
United Kingdom	39,903	64,165	68,440	2,163,578	3,581,439	3,797,189	54.22	55.82	55.48
Yugoslavia	143,551	168,601	39,917	6,875,881	8,034,098	2,133,072	47.90	47.65	53.44
Total, Europe	1,571,019	1,793,696	974,124	81,904,449	89,606,116	50,298,000	52.13	49.96	51.63
Western Hemisphere									
Argentina	119,899	57,914	64,702	5,801,790	2,756,112	3,482,336	48.39	47.59	53.82
Barbados	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	292,201	301,738	127,514	16,670,172	17,530,248	6,813,702	57.05	58.19	53.43
Canada	987,367	739,535	415,756	56,944,032	41,762,223	22,873,576	57.67	56.47	55.02
Chile	4,253	—	—	242,117	—	—	56.93	—	—
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	—	—	5	—	—	950	—	—	190.00
Mexico	49,631	48,680	41,631	2,384,738	2,427,870	1,897,299	48.05	49.87	45.57
Peru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, West. Hmsphr	1,453,351	1,147,367	649,608	82,042,849	64,476,453	35,067,863	56.45	56.20	53.98
Total, all nations	4,473,255	4,480,814	2,603,269	245,868,613	242,871,563	139,212,533	54.96	54.20	53.48
Bituminous coal, others:									
Asia & Africa									
China, Taiwan	959	—	—	38,360	—	—	40.00	—	—
Egypt	101,763	—	—	5,393,439	—	—	53.00	—	—
Japan	82,392	15,605	10,277	4,305,333	830,982	483,060	52.25	53.25	47.00
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	10	—	—	5,064	—	—	506.40	—	—
Total, Asia & Africa	185,784	15,605	10,277	9,742,196	830,982	483,060	52.63	53.25	47.00
Europe									
Germany, D.R. (East)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, F.R. (West)	58,784	—	—	2,714,421	—	—	46.18	—	—
Italy	—	—	7,090	—	—	294,345	—	—	41.52
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	80,289	—	—	3,558,141	—	—	44.32	—
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Europe	58,784	80,289	7,090	2,714,421	3,558,141	294,345	46.18	44.32	41.52
Western Hemisphere									
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	1,531,623	1,315,138	906,279	59,138,250	52,294,266	33,527,501	38.61	39.76	36.99
Dominican Republic	—	—	211	—	—	36,273	—	—	171.91
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	14	—	—	3,136	—	—	224.00	—	—
Mexico	45	2,633	3,981	1,808	114,105	157,874	40.18	43.34	39.66
Panama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	138	—	—	5,440	—	—	39.42	—	—
Surinam	—	18	—	—	1,530	—	—	85.00	—
Venezuela	—	34	—	—	3,426	—	—	100.76	—
Total West Hmisphr	1,531,820	1,317,823	910,471	59,148,634	52,413,327	33,721,648	38.61	39.77	37.04
Total, all nations	1,775,728	1,413,717	927,838	71,605,251	56,802,450	34,499,053	40.32	40.18	37.18
Lignite:									
Asia & Africa									
Algeria	—	25	—	—	8,385	—	—	335.40	—
Arab Em	173	11	—	78,986	6,774	—	456.57	615.82	—
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameroon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gabon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	22	—	—	8,448	—	—	384.00	—	—
Iraq	440	—	—	165,349	—	—	375.79	—	—
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	110	67	—	12,122	7,435	—	110.20	110.97	—
Libya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	—	30	—	—	9,264	—	—	308.80	—
Nigeria	60	—	—	28,427	—	—	473.78	—	—
Oman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Rep.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	34	62	512	10,064	19,985	213,959	296.00	322.34	417.89
Tanzania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	—	21	—	—	13,548	—	—	645.14	—
Zaire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Asia & Africa	839	216	512	303,396	65,391	213,959	361.62	302.74	417.89
Europe									
France	—	—	17	—	—	6,281	—	—	369.47
Germany, F.R. (West)	—	44	—	—	6,600	—	—	150.00	—
Italy	89	—	—	56,297	—	—	632.55	—	—
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sapin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	17	—	—	8,709	—	—	512.29	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—	30	—	—	11,572	—	—	385.73
Total, Europe	106	44	47	65,006	6,600	17,853	613.26	150.00	379.85
Western Hemisphere									
Argentina	—	54	44	—	6,749	1,636	—	124.98	37.18
Brazil	—	12	—	—	10,531	—	—	877.58	—
Canada	1,621	1,749	690	238,902	275,734	60,441	147.38	157.65	87.60
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombia	19	—	—	11,814	—	—	621.79	—	—
French West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	165	990	636	10,560	48,915	36,657	64.00	49.41	57.64
Peru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, West Hmsphr	1,805	2,805	1,370	261,276	341,929	98,734	144.75	121.90	72.07
Total, all nations	2,750	3,065	1,929	629,678	413,920	330,546	228.97	135.05	171.36

	Physical Value			Dollar Value			Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton		
Coal Coke, except calcined	July	June	Yr Ago	July	June	Yr Ago	July	June	Yr Ago
Canada	—	—	7,932	—	—	785,268	—	—	99.00
Guatemala	—	—	542	—	—	19,291	—	—	35.59
Mexico	—	—	3,958	—	—	516,758	—	—	130.56
Spain	—	—	25,919	—	—	894,235	—	—	34.50
Total, all nations	—	—	38,351	—	—	2,215,552	—	—	57.77
Petroleum coke, except calcined									
Asia & Africa									
China, Taiwan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	123,102	187,765	128,242	3,259,125	5,840,132	3,650,545	26.47	31.10	28.47
South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Asia & Africa	123,102	187,765	128,242	3,259,125	5,840,132	3,650,545	26.47	31.10	28.47
Europe									
Belgium	86,862	62,162	61,000	2,487,968	3,286,763	1,269,195	28.64	52.87	20.81
France	57,814	40,727	52,134	1,689,926	1,212,875	1,584,356	29.23	29.78	30.39
Germany, F.R. (West)	19,551	42,090	50,159	571,476	974,857	1,607,119	29.23	23.16	32.04
Italy	88,153	58,553	13,768	2,531,568	2,128,085	393,427	28.72	36.34	28.58
Netherlands	56,225	131,134	78,388	1,571,606	3,090,482	2,511,553	27.95	23.57	32.04
Norway	—	—	1,171	—	—	52,941	—	—	45.21
Spain	59,290	—	57,851	1,482,247	—	1,280,161	25.00	—	22.13
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—	86	—	—	2,413	—	—	28.05
Total, Europe	367,895	334,666	314,557	10,334,791	10,693,062	8,701,165	28.09	31.95	27.66
Western Hemisphere									
Brazil	—	22,461	—	—	718,780	—	—	32.00	—
Canada	183,218	101,445	91,707	4,922,494	2,530,221	2,355,348	26.87	24.94	25.68
Guyana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	2,392	1,893	2,233	170,008	97,683	141,491	71.07	51.60	63.36
Venezuela	3,628	—	2,437	300,000	—	192,344	82.69	—	—
Total, West Hmsphr	189,238	125,799	96,377	5,392,502	3,346,684	2,609,183	28.50	26.60	27.90
Total, all nations	680,235	648,230	539,176	18,986,418	19,879,878	15,040,893	27.91	30.67	27.90
Coal coke, for use as fuel									
Asia & Africa									
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe									
Belgium	21,069	—	—	678,532	—	—	32.21	—	—
Germany, F.R. (West)	—	27,440	—	—	1,496,380	—	—	54.53	—
Netherlands	87,185	54,806	—	3,740,905	2,586,165	—	42.91	47.19	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	22,973	—	854,493	—	—	37.20	—	—
Total, Europe	108,254	105,219	—	4,419,437	4,937,038	—	40.82	46.92	—
Western Hemisphere									
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	58	—	—	7,832	—	—	135.03	—
Canada	41,670	68,725	—	3,150,630	3,704,041	—	75.61	53.90	—
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	4,933	6,165	—	664,741	805,723	—	134.75	130.61	—
Panama	23	—	—	4,075	—	—	177.17	—	—
Venezuela	49	15,289	—	4,642	857,539	—	94.73	56.09	—
Total, West Hmsphr	46,675	90,237	—	3,824,088	5,374,635	—	81.93	59.56	—
Total, all nations	154,929	195,456	—	8,243,525	10,311,673	—	53.21	52.76	—
Compositions used for fuel									
Asia & Africa									
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe									
Netherlands	—	122	18	—	34,374	4,766	—	281.75	264.78
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Europe	—	122	18	—	34,374	4,766	—	281.75	264.78
Western Hemisphere									
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	—	—	20	—	—	4,231	—	—	211.55
Canada	705	1,299	3,908	102,818	182,190	277,773	145.84	140.25	71.08
Cayman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeward & Windward Is.	—	10	—	—	—	1,216	—	—	127.60
Mexico	166	82	66	33,409	13,677	10,175	201.26	166.18	154.17
Neth. Antilles	—	—	6	—	—	1,654	—	—	275.67
Peru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, West Hmsphr	871	1,391	4,000	136,227	197,063	293,833	156.40	141.69	73.46

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'Summit' Told Coal Markets Drying Up

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. — "The coal industry's regulatory burden is so heavy that traditional markets are drying up, mines are closing and 14,000 miners are out of work."

These were the blunt words used by R.E. Samples, chairman and chief executive officer of Consolidation Coal Company, in keynoting the "summit conference" here last week of coal industry, labor and government leaders.

Asserting that the regulatory situation is so acute that "coal has made no significant inroads in displacing oil," Samples declared that the cost of regulation has made United States coal non-competitive in some markets and has reduced coal's use in other markets.

Not only has coal mining productivity declined significantly in the past decade, the Consol executive said, "but potential improvements in this vital area of concentration

(Continued on page 14)

Apollo Bullish On Coal Future

By GENE SMITH

Dr. Ira Kukin makes no bones about it. He readily admits to being "very euphoric on coal."

In fact, he continues; "I'm not just saying it, but Apollo is putting its money where its mouth is because we have all

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our resources today in research and development geared towards coal — coal handling, coal utilization, coal transportation, coal combustion and removing the pollutants from coal firing."

But it wasn't always that way with Dr. Kukin and his Apollo Chemical Corporation when it began back in 1963. (The company recently changed its

(Continued on page 7)

Administration-Backed Bill Expected:

White House Seen Proposing Mandated Coal Utility Switch

By STUART MAGOWAN

WASHINGTON — The Carter Administration appears ready to submit to the Congress new legislation which could affect the coal industry more positively than any law in recent years. At issue is whether to force

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electric utility powerplants which have coal-burning capability, but are now using another fuel, to use coal under Congressional mandate.

The Administration bill, expected to be introduced in Congress shortly after the legislators return from Thanksgiving recess this week, takes its lead from a bill introduced two months ago by Senator Wendell Ford (D-Kentucky) to amend the then-pending Energy Supply Act.

Ford, who chairs the Senate Coal Caucus, an informal group of Senators with great interest in coal issues, saw his amendment defeated, but the idea gathered favor at the White House.

The Administration proposal will be based firmly on the conclusion of the President's Commission on Coal that "only mandated conversion to coal — without administrative discretion — will work."

(Continued on page 20)

Carrying 11,000 tons of low sulfur Wyoming coal — the equivalent of 1.2 million gallons of oil — a Burlington Northern unit coal train cuts through a banner opening the new, $110 million Gillette-Orin line in the Powder River Basin of the state.

The 116-mile stretch, seven years under construction, is the longest new rail in the U.S. since 1931.

It will cut up to 155 miles per round trip between the basin and Colorado and Texas. The first trainload originated at Kerr-McGee Corporation's Jacob Ranch near Reno Junction and was destined for the Public Service Company at Oologah, Okla.

Coal Moves on Longest Line Laid in 50 Years

By T.W. KIENLEN

PORTLAND, ORE. — The longest stretch of new railroad line to be laid down in the United States is carrying Wyoming coal more quickly to nearly 50 electric generating plants in 10 states.

There also is the possibility that the new Wyoming trackage may stimulate new moves looking toward shipment of Wyoming coal to the Pacific Northwest and Japan.

(Continued on page 7)

Church Takes Miners' Helm

By MIKE MEYER

Sam Church, a tough, no-nonsense Virginia miner, has become the new president of the United Mine Workers succeeding Arnold Miller, who resigned because of illness.

Reaction to Church's elevation from UMW vice-president into the union's top spot has been mixed, with several coal industry officials cautiously optimistic. But Church, though developing many loyal friends and supporters

(Continued on page 14)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE. . .

THE LONG-AWAITED CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE for conversion of electric power plants to coal will be presented soon in an Administration-sponsored bill. (Page 1) A complete listing of more than 125 plants to be converted appears on Page 20

REFLECTIONS: John Corcoran warns of shortages in electric generation and transmission and concludes that any real change in energy policy will have to await the combination of gas lines and no TV. (Page 19)

COMMENT: Managing Editor Bill D. Ross warns that the American public is once again fed up with the oil industry at a time when all sources of energy are crucial. (Page 19)

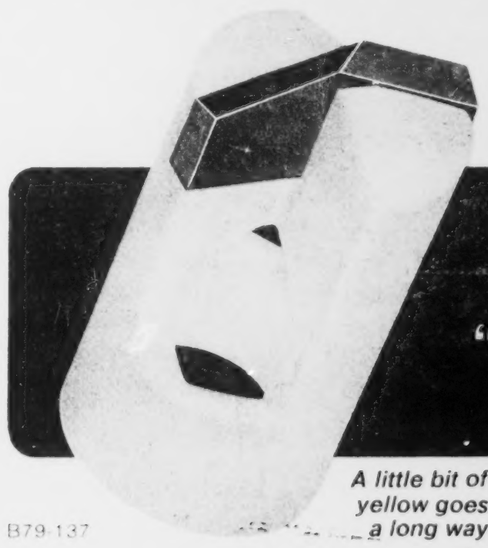
FACTS & FIGURES, a comprehensive statistical analysis of the industry at home and abroad. (Pages 16 & 17)

WHO'S NEWS. (Pages 8 & 9)

WHAT'S NEWS. (Pages 10 & 11)

EDITORIALS AND COMMENTS about industry matters. (Pages 18 and 19)

NOTED BRIEFLY. (Pages 2 & 24)



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